

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1840.

NO. 48—VOLUME 55.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
At Nos. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
BY J. CUNNINGHAM,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN STREET,
A few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance,
\$3.50; if not paid within six months, \$3.00, and
if not paid within the year, \$3.50.
No paper will be discontinued until ar-
rearages are paid, unless at the option of the
Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must
be post paid, or they will not be taken out of
the Office.
Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less,
\$1 for the first insertion, 25 cents for each con-
tinuance; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7.50; 12
months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

A CHAPTER FOR YOUNG HUSBANDS.

Walking the other day with a valued friend who had been confined a week or two by sickness to his room, he remarked that a husband might learn a good lesson by being confined occasionally to his house, by having in this way an opportunity of witnessing the cares and never-ending toils of the wife, whose burdens and duties and patient endurance he might never have otherwise understood. There is a great deal in this thought, perhaps enough for an "editorial." Men, especially young men, are called by their business during the day mostly away from home, returning only at the hours for meals, and as they then see nearly the same routine of duty, they begin to think that it is their own lot to perform all the drudgery, and to be exercised with all the weight of care and responsibility. But such a man has got a very wrong view of the case; he needs an opportunity for more extended observation, and it is perhaps for this very reason that a kind Providence arrests him by sickness, that he may learn in pain what he would fail to observe in health. We have seen recently a good many things said in the papers to wives, especially to young wives, exposing their faults, perhaps magnifying them, and expounding to them, in none of the kindest terms, their duty and the offices pertaining to "woman's sphere."

Now, we believe that wives, as a whole, are really better than they are generally admitted to be. We doubt if there can be found a large number of wives who are disagreeable and negligent, without some palpable coldness or shortcoming on the part of their husbands. So far as we have had an opportunity for observation, they are far more devoted and faithful than those who style themselves their lords, and who, by the customs of society, have other and generally more pleasant and varied duties to perform.

We protest then against these lectures, so often and so obtrusively addressed to the ladies, and insist upon it that they must—most of them—have been written by some fussy bachelors who knew no better, or by some inconsiderate husbands who deserve to have been old bachelors to the end of their lives. But is there nothing to be said on the other side? Are husbands so generally the perfect, amiable, injured beings they are so often represented? Men sometimes declare that their wives' extravagances have picked their pockets, that their never-ceasing tongues have robbed them of their peace, and their general disagreeableness has driven them to the tavern and gaming table; but this is generally the wicked excuse for a most wicked life on their own part. The fact is, men often lose their interest in their homes by their own neglect to make their homes interesting and pleasant. It should never be forgotten that the wife has her rights—as a sacred after marriage as before—and a good husband's devotion to the wife after marriage, will concede to her quite as much attention as his gallantry did while a lover. If it is otherwise, he most generally is at fault.

Take a few examples. Before marriage a young man would feel some delicacy about accepting an invitation to spend an evening in company where his "lady love" had not been invited. After marriage is he always as particular? During the days of courtship, his gallantry would demand that he should make himself agreeable to her; after marriage it often happens that he thinks more of being agreeable to himself. How often it happens that married men, after having been away from home the livelong day, during which the wife has toiled at her duties, go at evening again to some place of amusement, and leave her to toil on alone, uncheered and unhappy. How often it happens that her kindest offices pass unobserved and unrewarded, even by a smile, and her best efforts are condemned by her fault-finding husband. How often it happens, even when the evening is spent at home, that it is employed in silent reading, or some other way that does not recognize the wife's right to share in the enjoyments even of the fireside.

Look, ye husbands, a moment, and remember what your wife was when you took her, not from compulsion, but from your own choice, a choice based, probably, on what you then considered her superiority to all others. She was young—perhaps the idol of a happy home; she was gay and blithe as the lark, and the brothers and sisters at her father's fireside cherished her as an object of endearment. Yet she left all to join her destiny with yours; to make your home happy, and to do all that woman's love could prompt and woman's ingenuity devise, to meet your wishes and to lighten the burdens which might press upon you in your pilgrimage. She, of course, had her expectations too. She could not entertain

feelings which promised so much, without forming some idea of reciprocity on your part, and she did expect you would after marriage perform those kind offices of which you were so lavish in the days of betrothment. She became your wife! left her own home for your's; burst asunder, as it were, the bands of love which had bound her to her father's fireside, and sought no other boon than your affections; left, it may be, the ease and delicacy of a home of indulgence, and now, what must be her feelings, if she gradually awakes to the consciousness that you love her less than before; that your evenings are spent abroad; that you only come home at all to satisfy the demands of your hunger, and to find a resting place for your head when weary, or a nurse for your sick chamber when diseased?

Why did she leave the bright hearth of her youthful days? Why did you ask her to give up the enjoyments of a happy home? Was it simply to darn your stockings, mend your clothes, take care of your children, and watch over your sick bed? Was it simply to conduce to your own comfort? Or was there some understanding that she was to be made happy in her connexion with the man she dared to love?

Nor is it a sufficient answer that you reply that you give her a home; that you feed and clothe her. You do this for your help; you would do it for an indifferent housekeeper. But forget not that a wife is more than a housekeeper. She is your wife, and unless you attend to her wants, and in some way answer the reasonable expectations you raised by your attentions before marriage, you need not wonder if she be dejected, and her heart sink into insensibility; but if this be so, think well who is the cause of it. We repeat it, very few women make indifferent wives, whose feelings have not met with some outward shock by the indifference or thoughtlessness of their husbands. It is our candid opinion, that in a large majority of the instances of domestic misery, the man is the aggressor.

BRITISH TYRANNY.

The Rev. J. Pierpont gives the following description of the horrid tyranny of the British Government.

The sanguinary wars by which Great Britain has subjugated the hundred millions of India, and the stern despotism with which she rules and starves them, that her merchant princes may roll in splendor and lap themselves up in voluptuousness, have a voice which the whole thickness of the globe cannot keep out of our ears. "A more beautiful country," says a Brahmin clergyman of this city, "than that from Cuddalore to Tanjore, (in Madras,) cannot possibly be imagined. The dense population and rich soil give their energies to each other, and produce a scene of surpassing loveliness. But the taxes and other causes keep down the laborers to a state below that of our Southern Slaves." "Turn your eyes backward," says a speaker of their own, no longer ago than last September: "turn your eyes backward upon the scenes of last year. Go with me into the Northwest provinces of the Bengal presidency, and I will show you the bleaching skeletons of five hundred thousand human beings who perished of hunger in the space of a few short months. Yes—died of hunger in what has been justly called the granary of the world. The air for miles was poisoned with the effluvia emitted from the putrifying bodies of the dead. The rivers were choked with the corpses thrown into the channels. Mothers cast their little ones beneath the rolling waves because they would not see them draw their last gasp, and feel them stiffen in their arms." Jackalls and Vultures approached and fattened upon the bodies of men, women and children before life was extinct. Madness, disease, despair stalked abroad, and no human power present to arrest their progress." And this occurred in British India, in the reign of Victoria the first. Nor was the event extraordinary and unforeseen. Far from it. Eighteen hundred and thirty-five witnessed a famine in the Northern provinces. Eighteen hundred and thirty-three beheld one in the Eastern. Eighteen hundred and twenty-two saw one in the Deccan. They have continued to increase in frequency and extent under our sway for more than half a century. Under the administration of Lord Clive, a famine in the Bengal provinces swept off three millions; and at that time the British speculators in India had their granaries filled to repletion with corn. Horrid monopoly of the necessities of life! Three millions died, while there was food enough and to spare, locked up in the store houses together. To add to the horror with which we had been called upon to regard the last dreadful famine, (that of the last year,) we are made acquainted by the returns of the custom house, with the fact that as much grain was exported from the lower parts of Bengal as would have fed the half million who perished for a whole year! Yet this awful oppression and those desolating famines must go on, that England may extort a hundred millions of dollars every year from her hundred millions of Hindoos; and poppies must grow instead of wheat, that at her cannon's mouth, she may force her opium upon the three hundred millions of the Chinese, while some one solitary Marashwan, perhaps, is translating the Bible of the Christians, to bring these countless millions to accept the religion of a nation that stands ready at this moment to destroy one half of them by war, that it may destroy the other half by poison!

From the Journal of Commerce. AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

The recent news from Syria, or some of it, is not a little puzzling to persons well acquainted with that country. If it be true that the Emir Bechir has abandoned the cause of Mehemet Ali and retired to England, to take no more part in the contests of the East, we may be sure that the dominion of Egypt in Upper Syria is at an end. His people, the Maronites, number 500,000; the Druses, who were in a measure under his control, are estimated at 70,000; the Ansaries, more numerous than the Druses, will go the same way; and so will other large bodies of mountaineers, all warlike, and all fanatical. If they join the allies and the Emir flies to save his life, Ibrahim can have no hope of subduing them. But the Emir is a subtle and crafty old politician, famous for movements which no one could understand till some time afterwards. He has long been closely connected with Mehemet Ali, and more than once has been indebted to him for his office, if not for his life. He is a reputed descendant of "the Prophet," but became a Maronite (Roman Catholic) for political reasons. Early in the year 1823, he was an exile in Egypt, whither he had fled from the wrath of the Sultan; but in July he was again in his palace on Mount Lebanon. At the first conquest of Syria by the Egyptian armies, he was once more in danger, and was saved only by the success of Ibrahim. At every subsequent insurrection, he has moved unintelligibly, until the decisive moment, and then declared himself for the Egyptians. If he has now gone on an embassy to the Roman Catholic powers of Europe, cheating the English out of the price of his passage by a pretended surrender, it would be exactly in keeping with his whole past history. But, instead of going on an embassy to those powers, he may be executing a secret agreement with them. There is reason to suspect that he was meditating an abandonment of Mehemet Ali, even before the attack on Beyrout. Very possibly, he may have gone to negotiate for his own restoration to power under a new order of things. On every supposition, this voyage of the Emir proves that in his own judgment, and no man living better understands that country, the future destiny of Syria will be determined by the Christian powers of Europe. It will belong to Turkey, or Egypt, or neither, just as they shall decide; for the Mussulman powers have no ability to resist their good pleasure.

This ascendancy of Christian power over Turkish counsels may be of use to a very interesting people, in a very important crisis of their affairs. We refer to the Nusarys, as they call themselves, or Nestorians, as they are usually called by others; in the Koordish mountains, around the head waters of the Tigris. Of their once splendid empire, which extended even to the borders of China, this fragment of about 100,000 souls, alone retains its independence. Defended by their almost inaccessible mountains, and by their own valor, they have hitherto withstood all attempts to subdue them; and indeed, we believe both Turks and Persians have long since given up the hope of conquering them, and abstained from attempting it. They are surrounded by the Koords, who are freebooters by profession, but who are afraid of them. Most of the Koords pay tribute, either to the Turks or Persians; but some of them enjoy an unqualified independence like the Nestorians. It was a favorite project of the late Sultan to reduce the population of the Koordish mountains to obedience. Some months since the chief of the Hakkaree Koords visited Erzeroum, acknowledged his allegiance to the Porte, and offered to secure the allegiance of all the other inhabitants of those mountains; and the Turkish Pasha pledged himself to furnish troops, if necessary, to accomplish this object, as soon as they could be recalled from other service. We do not know whether the Nestorians were expressly mentioned in this agreement, but there can be no doubt that it was intended to include them, and it is so understood in that part of the world.

Now, as the Turkish empire is probably about to be governed on better principles than formerly, it may be well for this little handful of Christians to become a part of it, in a suitable manner and on reasonable terms; or it may be better for them to continue as they are. But certainly it is not desirable that they should be given up to the ferocity of the Koords, who have long feared and hated them, backed by the power of Turkey, and that power sustained by the leading cabinets of Christian Europe. Their case is, in every moral point of view, at least as well worthy of attention as was that of Greece.

If this Christian state in the heart of Asia has hitherto attracted but little attention, it is because little has been known of it.—Some years since a German traveller attempted to visit them, but was murdered by the Koords before he entered their country. Within two years our countryman, Doctor Grant, has visited them twice; and a Mr. Ainsworth, an Englishman, has since followed his track among their mountains. These we believe, are the only men of European descent who have ever been there.

William Tell.—It appears from an article in the last Foreign Quarterly Review, that the poetical history of the Swiss patriot has dwindled away under the merciless hands of the German critics. His very existence has been denied, and it has been proved by extracts from documents, that no such person as Gessler existed, and that the

war had its rise from very different causes from those assigned in the popular tradition. The philosophical faculty of Heidelberg, not long since, proposed a prize for the best work on the Swiss confederation, and for an investigation into the history of William Tell. One Dr. Hauser was the successful competitor. He is of opinion that Tell really existed; that he performed actions which attracted attention in his own little circle, but that he has no claims to poetical importance, much less to be considered as the deliverer of Switzerland. The admirers of Tell, however, have not quitted the field; another writer, Mr. Hilsley, promising a work, entitled "Guillaume Tell, examen critique de son Histoire et des esprits qui en contestent l'Authenticité." It is supposed this work will settle the dispute.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

EXECUTION OF MAJOR ANDRE.—Dr. Hall, of East Hartford, a surgeon in the army of the revolution, was an eye witness to the execution of Major Andre, standing within four or five rods from the scene. Noticing some inaccuracies in the articles we published from the Knickerbocker a few days ago, he has called and related to us the following particulars.—He states that Andre walked to the place of execution behind the cart, accompanied by two officers, one on each side, and stopped under the gallows. Arrived there, he immediately stepped up into the cart, when the officer of the day, Col. Scammell, said to him, if you have any thing to say, you now have an opportunity. He replied, I have nothing to say, but to have you bear witness that I die like a brave man. Col. S. then said to the hangman, do your duty. He went to work so awkwardly in attempting to put the noose over Andre's neck, that Andre took it from him and made an effort to do it himself. But his hat being in the way, he let go the rope, took off his hat and stock, and laid them down on the coffin, and unbuttoned his shirt collar, and turned it down. He then put the noose over his head, and adjusted it to his neck; took out of his pocket a white handkerchief, with which he bandaged his eyes; and a blue ribbon, which he handed to the executioner, requesting him to tie his hands behind him. This being done, Col. Scammell directed the cart to be driven away. Andre was a small man and seemed hardly to stretch the rope, and his legs dangled so much that the hangman was ordered to take hold of them and keep them straight. The body was cut down after hanging fifteen or twenty minutes, and buried near the gallows. From the location of the grave, Andre must have passed it in going to the place of execution. The Doctor thinks the account relative to the attempts made by Washington to secure Arnold and liberate Andre, must be incorrect. The court which sentenced Andre to death having been held on the 29th September, only three days before his execution, the time allowed was not by any means sufficient to permit such plans to be successfully carried out, especially the one in which Champ was said to have been concerned.—Hartford Courant.

THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY.

This company have erected at St. Louis, within the last year, a very extensive warehouse. The front building is 60 feet by 35, and is four stories in height. Connected with this is another, 102 feet in length and three stories high. Both are of brick. The buildings are separated by a fire-proof partition. The value of the furs and peltries obtained by the company the last year, consisting of beaver, buffalo, otter, deer skins, &c., is about 250,000 dollars. Their operations have been very much circumscribed recently, on the west, by the Hudson Bay Company, who possess the great advantage of introducing the goods required for carrying on the trade, free of duty. In the Rocky Mountain expedition, undertaken two or three years since by the American Fur Company, they sustained a loss of \$60,000, being unable to compete with the Hudson Bay Company for the reason before stated. The branch of the latter company, in the Columbia, has obtained the present season about 100 packs of beaver, worth at least \$10,000; two thirds of which has been taken on the territory claimed by the United States. With this competition, the American Fur Company have found it necessary to confine their trade to the Missouri river and its tributaries, leaving the uncontrolled possession of the Rocky Mountains and the Oregon territory to the English company. The Hudson Bay Company now extend their trade on this side of the mountains even to within fifty days travel of St. Louis, and many of the fur-hunters, who were formerly in the service of the Americans, have found it necessary to apply for employment to the British company. This is a branch of trade which is entitled to the same protection from our government that our commerce receives on the ocean, and yet it is entirely neglected. If a drawback were allowed upon the duties on goods employed in the trade, the American Fur Company might be able to compete with their English rival.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The St. John Courier states that the British Commissioners appointed to run the boundary line between the American possessions of Great Britain and the United States, have finished their labors for the present season, having completed the survey of the due north line from the river St. John to the Beaver stream, on the Metis. From

thence the Commissioners proceeded up the St. Lawrence to River Ouelle, with the intention of passing up that river and examining the highlands at its sources. They started the last week in October for that purpose, but heavy and continued snow storms forced them to relinquish their operations. From the river Ouelle the Commissioners proceeded to Quebec; from thence, Lieutenant Broughton, R. E., one of the Commissioners, went to New York, on his way to England. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the younger, remains at Quebec for the present, making up the returns and completing the plans.

It appears from the Woodstock Times, that the American Commissioners have also been active in prosecuting their researches. They have explored nearly the whole extent of country between Woodstock and St. Lawrence, which is represented as a most desolate and barren region. Nothing but bogs, lakes and marshes, with some broken and irregular ridges of highlands, covered with a stunted growth of moss clad trees, meet the eye after leaving the St. John some fifteen or twenty miles. The parties that went up the Kennebec and Penobscot, have likewise reported, thus completing the whole American survey, with the exception of running the Meridian by lunar observations, now going on under the direction of Major Graham.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing on the 13th of October from St. Helena, says that the day appointed for the removal of the remains of Napoleon, on board the Belle Poule frigate, was the 15th. This was the 25th anniversary of Napoleon's arrival at the Island. The Journal says:—

"There is a Sarcophagus of ebony brought by the Belle Poule for the purpose of holding the coffin of Napoleon. On board the Belle Poule is a Chapel fitted up for its reception, which is lined with black velvet, in small panels, sprinkled all over with silver stars, festooned with silver cord and tassels. There is an altar, with a crucifix over it, at one end of the chapel. This Sarcophagus is supported at the corners by four Eagles. On the top of it is to be placed an embroidered black velvet cushion, and on the cushion a crown. Suspended to the ceiling immediately above the crown, a ball with a cross on the top of it and under the ball the Emblem of Justice. In the chapel are also four pyramids to hold candles; suspended to the ceiling are four vessels to burn incense; there is also a rich velvet pall, which is said to have cost 25,000 francs, to cover the Sarcophagus."

The letter further states that the spot on which Napoleon was buried belonged to a Mr. Richard Torbett, merchant. Napoleon having frequently visited that ground during his life time, on which was a beautiful spring of water, (with which water he was daily supplied,) and a cluster of weeping willows, had frequently expressed a wish to be interred under those trees in case he should die at St. Helena, which request was immediately, and with great pleasure, granted by Mr. Torbett when made known to him. Consequently the interment took place there. The widow of Mr. Torbett, now poor, has been promised the influence of the Prince de Joinville to procure her a pension from the French King.

A NEW SECT, called "Come Outists," the Christian Journal says, has recently sprung into being in Massachusetts. Their lending, or sectarian views are: 1st. Opposition to a regular ministry. Every one should be his own priest. 2d. Opposition to regular organized churches. Every one is a church by himself. A disregard of the Sabbath, all days are alike. Meetings have been established at Centerville, Cape Cod and Lynn. Their object seems to be to preach against preaching, to organize against church organizations, and to hold meetings on the Lord's day to put down the Christian sabbath.

ENERGY OF CHARACTER.

Energy of character is the philosopher's stone of this life, and should be engraved upon every heart; it is that which has peopled the temple of fame—that which has filled the historic page with great names, and the civil and military world—that which was brought a race from barbarism, drawn the veil from science, and developed the wonderful powers of nature; it makes men rich. First or last it brings success. Without it Webster would have been a buckeye salt-boiler, Franklin a journeyman printer. Without it Demosthenes would have stammered on to his grave, and Cincinnatus died a common soldier; Shakespeare would have been shot for poaching, Pope died selling tape, Roscoe lived selling beer, and Napoleon gone out of the world a Corsican bully. With it each one has not only done much good for himself, much for his day and generation, but much for the world in the past, the present, and the future.

Energy of character will do the same thing for any man in a small way that it has done for those. Give the lawyer energy of character, and he will succeed at the bar without talent. It is the secret by which the merchant, the artist, the scholar and the mechanic arrive at distinction and wealth. If they fall once they try again; no contrary winds beat them down, or if down they will not stay down. The man who has energy of character will rise in spite of fortune and in spite of opposition. Give a

man energy and he is a made man, put him where you will. It is this fact that gives us confidence that the American people will rise from their present depressions as soon as the blast is blown over that threw them down. In defiance of Bank suspension, bad currency, and every other evil that malice and ignorance can fix upon them, the people of this country has energy enough to rise and prosper. He who gives up in despair, and cuts away the sheets of his canvass because he finds contrary winds in his passage, is but a poor navigator.—Democratic Banner.

MONTGOMERY.—Descended from that Montgomery who slew Henri II. of France, in a tournament, and belongs to one of the most illustrious families in France, Robert Montgomery early embraced the career of arms. He distinguished himself under that Prince de la Lippe, pupil of the Great Frederick, who displayed so much talent in the defence of Portugal, in the Seven Years' War. His regiment having been transferred to America after the peace he found himself at New York at the commencement of our revolution. A cause so just as that which raised the English colonies in rebellion, could not fail to awaken all the sympathies of a generous spirit. He abandoned no country of his own in becoming an American—for five centuries the noble sons of Ireland have had no country! A friend of Robert Livingston, and admitted into his family with that intimacy which revolutions create and cement so preciously between those who devote themselves to a common cause, he sought and obtained the hand of Janet Livingston. The lady, worthy of the Rome of the Scipios, had understood, better than it was understood by the daughter of the Caesars, all that there is of dignity in the position of the wife who carries with her to the tomb a name illustrious and venerated by an entire nation. Left a widow when still young, she wore for half a century her mourning for her soldier—(it was thus she always named him)—and threw off that attire of gloom only on the eve of the day on which, from the same abode from which she had last beheld him at his parting from her, full of life and hope, she saw passing before her on the Hudson, a steamboat which bore on its deck, overshadowed by the star-spangled banner, the mortal remains of her husband.

Clinton, then Governor of New York, had thought that the moment had arrived to accomplish a great act of national piety. The British government sympathized generously with the noble idea. These glorious remains, found undisturbed in the tomb where they had been laid half a century before by the English soldiers, were delivered over by the orders of the governor of Canada, to the American veterans commissioned to receive them. Transported with a religious pomp to New York, they were deposited in the church of St. Paul, in the cenotaph that had been erected to the warrior's memory.

Thus, when Greece, after avenging at Mycale, the outrages of Xerxes, the conflagration of Athens kindled by the ferocious Mardonius—free, flourishing, glorious, by immortal victories, was not less triumphant in her arts that she had been by her arms, did Pericles gather up the bones of the citizens that fell at Marathon, those sacred bones blanched by sixty winters, and deposited them in a common tomb—honoring the memory of those martyrs to their country's cause, with that eloquence, those inspired hymns, those solemn games, with which Athens repaid the blood shed for her by her brave sons.—Democratic Review.

REVENUE CUTTERS ON WINTER SERVICE.—Orders have been issued from the Treasury Department at Washington to the revenue cutters Hamilton, at Boston; Madison, at Wilmington, Delaware; Yancey, at Norfolk; Van Buren, at Baltimore; and the Jackson, at New York, relative to their course of winter service. The instructions direct the commanders to ship an extra number of hands, carry extra provisions, fuel, water and other necessary supplies in such quantities as can be conveniently stowed, and in the exercise of their regular duties to keep up a complete winter cruise along their respective line of coast, returning to port only under stress of weather or for want of supplies. The object of this order is to enable the cutters to render good and efficient service during the approaching season of suffering and peril, to vessels bound to ports of the United States, or otherwise as the case may be, and to alleviate any instance of maritime distress which may come under their notice. All supplies thus furnished to vessels in distress are to be duly accounted for, and charged at cost price, for which the bills of the masters, or the owners, of consignees are to be received for the amount.—Balt. American.

Rhubarb Wine.—A beautiful and sparkling wine resembling champagne, it is said, can be procured from the stalk of the rhubarb plant. A foreign paper states that a patent has been granted in England to the discoverers of this new product. The wine is represented as wholesome, and the quantity that can be obtained from the plant is immense—an acre of ground being capable of yielding, annually, one hundred and fifty hogheads. If this be true, the production of rhubarb wine might be made in this country, a very profitable and important branch of industry. The plant is well known here.—N. Y. Standard.

THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DAY.—The Gazette will hereafter be published every Saturday morning. We are induced to make this change for a variety of reasons; the principal ones are, that it will better suit the arrival of the Mails during the winter, and enable us to lay the proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress before our readers earlier than we could otherwise do. Most of our country readers visit the city on Saturday, and we think that day will suit them better also. We shall try Saturday for awhile, and if we find that it does not give satisfaction, we can easily return to our present day.

Being compelled to leave for Louisville on business, on Wednesday, the publication of the proceedings of the Democratic Meeting, held at the Court House on the 19th, have unavoidably been postponed until our return. They will appear in our next.

CONGRESS.—Owing to a very heavy snow storm, by which the roads were blocked up, neither House had a quorum until Wednesday afternoon, on which day the President's Message was transmitted to both Houses. No business of importance was transacted in either House. In the Senate Mr Mangum of North Carolina, appeared and took his seat. Nearly the first business before the House was the rejection of a resolution offered by Mr J. Q. Adams, to rescind the order prohibiting the reception of Abolition petitions. Mr. A's resolution was laid upon the table by a vote of 82 to 58. Twenty thousand copies of the President's Message were ordered to be printed by the House, and six thousand five hundred by the Senate.

VIRGINIA SENATORS.—The whigs have been checked for the present, in their effort to foist Mr. Rives into the Senate of the United States. Having a majority in the House of Delegates, immediately after the commencement of the session, the whig members passed a resolution to go into an election, but the Senate, (where each party has an equal number) refused to accede to it, because there were eight contested seats and two vacancies in the House, and it was thought that justice required that the State should be fully represented. It is doubtful which party will have the majority in the Legislature after the vacancies are filled, and the claims to the contested seats decided.

If the whigs paid the least attention to their own professions, they would yield the choice of Senators to the democrats, as they have an undoubted majority of the popular vote of the State.

The lower branch of the Ohio legislature has passed a bill to repeal the law prohibiting the Banks of that State from issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars. This, we suppose, is the commencement of that restoration of the currency, promised by the whigs during the late Congress—a substitution of paper for coin is their *beau ideal* of a better currency.

Mr. Holleman, the representative of the Norfolk District, Virginia, has resigned his seat in Congress. The Governor has issued a writ for an election, to be held on the 28th inst.

J. C. CALHOUN.—The Legislature of S. Carolina has unanimously re-elected this distinguished gentleman to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next.

MORE SYMPHANY.—The Whig Central Committee of Tennessee has appointed a Committee of Three to escort Gen. Harrison to Washington City, previous to his inauguration. These are some of the men who, during the present and past administrations, have been prating about "man worship." How well their deeds tally with their professions!

Mr. Berrian of Georgia, formerly Attorney General of the U. S. has been elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of that State.

POOR OLD TIP.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Express says, that the information from North Bend represents the President elect as "run down with company, who promise to eat him out of house and home." Upwards of half of these, at the most moderate computation, office hunters. The expense of entertaining this swarm of sycophants must be hard upon the General at present, as he has just resigned the office of County Clerk, which brought him a clear \$6,000 a year, and has not yet had an opportunity to dip his fingers into the national treasury. We advise the General to promise one half of them offices, if they will undertake to drive the rest off his premises. This is the most ready expedient for his relief that occurs to us at present.

U. S. SENATOR.—Mr. J. J. Crittenden was elected to the Senate of the United States on the 16th inst., for six years from the 4th of next March. The vote was—for Crittenden 100, for Jas. Guthrie, Esq. 29.

KENTUCKY RIVER.—We learn from the Yeoman that the works upon the Kentucky river have been so nearly completed, that but little obstruction to the navigation is hereafter anticipated.

"A correspondent in yesterday's Journal, writing from Frankfort, speaks of the Senator from Fayette as 'having gone over to the enemy,' because he opposed a resolution declaring it expedient for Congress to charter a Bank of the United States, and because in the course of his argument, he contended against the introduction of a branch into Kentucky. This is a subject of not a little perplexity, and we much question if the Journal's letter-writer knows as much about it as Mr. Wickliffe. It is extremely doubtful whether it would be politic in Kentucky to have a branch of a National Bank, unless her State stocks are provided for, and we rather incline to Mr. Wickliffe's opinion. We did not hear his argument, and of course do not know the grounds assumed by the Senator from Fayette, but imagine that a man of his experience would have strong reasons to urge him to oppose the inclination of his party."—*Louisville Gazette.*

It would appear from the above that all the whigs of Kentucky are not yet quite so crazy about a National Bank, as to be willing to sacrifice the best interests of the State for the hope of obtaining a branch of it. The Gazette may well doubt the policy of such a measure, when it knows that the credit of the State depends upon the prosperity of its Banks, which would most certainly be greatly impaired by the establishment of a National Bank.

THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

We gladly perceive that the Yeoman has been resuscitated, and placed upon a permanent basis. The first number of the new series reached us last week. It is published by Mr. F. D. Pettit, and edited for the present by Mr. J. R. Adams, the associate editor of Mr. Robinson. A well conducted paper at the seat of our State Government, is so essential to the interests of the Democratic party, that we hope to see the Yeoman efficiently supported, and its conductors fully remunerated for their labor and expense.

The Philanthropist of the 10th inst. has the following notice of Governor Letcher's message:

"Without comment, he lays before the legislature the copy of the preamble and resolutions passed by the legislature of Virginia, relative to the demand made by the executive of that State upon the executive of New York, for three fugitives from justice. No allusion is made to abolition in the message—no complaint made that the black law has failed of its object. This is somewhat singular, considering the tone of apprehension in which the governors of the other slave states, in their recent messages, have spoken of the movements of abolitionists."

This is, no doubt, regarded by the abolitionists as a favorable sign. They view it as an indication of the future course of Kentucky, and regard it as pretty strong presumptive evidence, that in any conflict concerning the rights of the slave-holding States, she will not be found warring against the progress of abolition principles.

FLAG COUNTIES.

The Federal papers all over the country are pointing to their flag counties and towns, and referring to the result in certain of them as unexampled in the history of parties. The Democrats, so far as we have seen, have said nothing on the subject. While in this State the Federals are presenting a flag to Sevier, because that county gave 926 for Harrison to 45 for Van Buren, and while in other States the members of the same party are presenting flags to their strong counties, our party say nothing in praise of a county which has given a larger majority for the Democratic ticket, in proportion to the vote cast, than any county in the Union has given to the Federal ticket. We refer to JACKSON COUNTY, Alabama, where the vote stood, for Van Buren 2147, for Harrison 57—or about 39 to 1. We defy both parties of the whole Union to show us the equal of Jackson county; and if the Democrats of our sister State do not get up "a flag" for her, we shall propose to our party in Tennessee to do it.

Knoxville Argus.

We hope the Argus will think better of the matter. It is bad enough to be beaten by the Whigs, it would be worse to initiate all their clap traps and other fooleries. Jackson county has done well—let her receive the due meed of praise for it. As for the banner, she is better without it. It is customary to hang up, as trophies, the banners of conquered enemies, but we can see no great glory in manufacturing a flag for the occasion. Besides, we dislike the practice for another reason—we are all citizens of the same republic, brothers of the same great political family, and we hold in reprobation any thing that is calculated to estrange us from one another. What other tendency can such a display of banners have, than to lead portions of our people to look upon other portions as their enemies, and to regard a triumph over them at the polls in much the same light they would a victory over a foreign foe. It is time such things were discontinued.

The Intelligencer has indulged in some very captious remarks about our Postmaster, which were not warranted by the occasion which called them forth, nor by any thing in his conduct of which we are aware. The ground of offence seems to be, that the only copy of the Message which reached here on the 16th inst. was given to the Gazette, instead of the Intelligencer. It is rather a small matter, but we deem it due to our Postmaster to give a narrative of the facts as they occurred. On the Monday previous to the arrival of the Message we requested the Postmaster, if he received a copy before we did, to let us have it. He promised that he would. When informed that the Message had arrived we went to the Post Office—found that the Post Master was asleep—sent a request to him, and received permission to take the Message.

As is common among editors, the force of our office and that of the Reporter was joined, so as to lay the Message before our readers at the earliest moment. After the copy had been divided, an application was made by the Intelligencer for a portion of it, which we declined furnishing. We have understood that a similar request was refused by the Reporter.

This is a simple statement of facts. The ire of the Intelligencer appears to have been excited against the Postmaster because the preference was not given to that paper. We are satisfied that he did not know the Message had arrived until he was waked at our request. But if he had known of it before, he was under no obligation to give it to the Intelligencer, nor had that paper any right to expect it.

As for our part, we felt no disposition to incommode ourselves in the least, being well assured that if the Intelligencer had secured the first copy, it would have used the advantage to the utmost. We have never received any favors of this description from that establishment, and shall not whine about it if we never do.

But according to its own statement no injury was received, for it boasts that it beat the Gazette, and that the Reporter's copies of the previous evening could not be read. While it was upon the subject, it might as well have mentioned that it was from the Extra Reporter that the Intelligencer copied the Message. And when stating that it applied for the Message at the Post Office for all the offices; it should have also remembered, that five or six ineffectual efforts were first made to obtain it for its own individual use, and that it was not until those attempts had failed, that it was seized with a sudden fit of most ungracious generosity, and included the other offices in its request.

The Intelligencer broadly intimates that the Post Masters of Lexington and Cincinnati will both be removed immediately after the fourth of March next. The one, we suppose, for sending an old friend a copy of the Message, and the other for giving it to the Gazette. If we are not mistaken, it is Wm. H. Harrison, and not the Senior Editor of the Intelligencer, who has been elected President. If we are correct in this supposition, we think it quite improbable that Old Tip will remove two good Post Masters to gratify the unjust resentment of one Whig Editor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The following well-merited compliment is paid to this State by the Boston Post. It would be well if some of those who speak of the "dark corners" of New Hampshire, would attend to matters nearer home. For instance, our own City, which boasts of being the "Athens of the West," has within her limits one hundred and fifty-one whites over the age of twenty-one, who can neither read nor write, in a white population of only 4,135. If such be the fact in the very focus of science, what a lack of education must the "dark corners" of Kentucky exhibit. The taunts thrown out by the whig press at those sections of the Union where the inhabitants are almost unanimously democratic, are in the worst possible taste, and accomplish nothing but an exhibition of the folly and malignity of their authors.

"The dark corners."—In the State of New Hampshire, according to the census taken the present year, there is a population of 251,481; there are two universities with 430 students; 63 academies, in which the languages and the higher branches of education are taught, with 5746 scholars. 2110 common schools, (all supported at the public expense) with 81,890 scholars; there is a public place of education to every 130 inhabitants; and there are only 927 persons within the limit of the state, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write; (not one of these persons, who is of sound mind, we will venture to say, being a native of New Hampshire.) Yet this is the state which is often taunted, by partisan editors, with having "dark corners." It is a taunt which can only find an excuse in the ignorance of those who utter it, and we hope we may hear it no more until we can be shown, on any part of the whole earth's surface, a population of equal numbers scattered over so great an expanse of territory, possessing so many of the means of education, and improving them so well. It is no wonder that New Hampshire is thoroughly democratic.

"There are only three loco loco federal destructive newspapers published in the

whole State of Kentucky,—and according to the Louisville Journal, 'two of them will have coppers on their closed eyes in less than a month!'"

The above is an extract from the Pottsville Miners Journal, a whig paper, which has occupied a high rank in the scale of intelligence and decency. It is a specimen of that weakness and forbearance, which is to characterize the Whig press, towards their brethren, who differ with them in political sentiment.—*Trenton Euphorium.*

What better could our Jersey friend expect of "all the decency." But the statement copied from the Louisville Journal is untrue in every particular. There are five democratic papers published in Kentucky, and not the slightest prospect that either will be discontinued. The Yeoman was suspended for a few weeks since the election, but is again grappling with whiggery in as vigorous a style as ever. But one paper has given up the ghost in Kentucky since Harrison's election, and that a Whig affair—the Kentuckian, published at Flemingsburg. The cause of its death is not certainly known, but is supposed to have been the sudden "revival of business," immediately after Old Tip's success.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.—These fanatics have determined to hold a State Convention, at Columbus, the Capital of Ohio, on the 20th of next month, and are exerting every nerve to procure an overwhelming attendance of their fraternity. A correspondent of the Philanthropist, writing from Columbus, under date of the 5th. inst., says:

"The legislature, and this city, and indeed I may safely say, that the entire state were never in a more favorable state to receive a mighty and ineffaceable and glorious impression; and abolition has never held in its hand such a tremendous amount of overwhelming moral and political power as at the present time."

Why should not the abolitionist feel elated? Why should they not boast of their strength in the Legislature, and the entire State of Ohio? Have they not made their power felt in the late elections, and forced the Whigs to consult their wishes in the selection of candidates? Most certainly they have. And now they are determined to assemble in full force, overawe the Legislature, and enforce the payment of their bond. They demand the repeal of the law protecting the owners of runaway Slaves, whilst in pursuit of their property—the repeal of the laws excluding free negroes as witnesses against whites—the enactment of a law giving them the right of suffrage, and free admission for their children into the public schools—in line, the placing of the blacks upon a complete equality with the whites. This is what they demand, and this they will compel the Whig Legislature of Ohio to enact, or at least the greater portion of it.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

SIR: The City Election being just at hand, I know only of but one gentleman offering for the office of Mayor. The means used to induce that gentleman to submit his name, I for one do not like. And in conversing with many who signed the call made upon M. C. Johnson Esqr., I find, they are, upon reflection, equally displeased. The position of Mr. Johnson was not fairly understood, nor the consequent result, (in the event of the principle therein carried out,) apprehended. But the response of Mr. Johnson, to the following interrogatories, will throw a shade of light around our misundestands.

1. Have you not, as the President of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania, and their legal advice, instituted a suit against the City, in case the City authorities attempt opening 3d street? 2nd. Are you not retained by the Heirs of Bar to reclaim from the City, that portion of Short st., running from Downing's and Lockhart's stable to the City School House. 3rd. Is it your opinion that in the face of all this, you could in your capacity as Mayor, should you be elected, carry on a suit on behalf of the City. 4th. Are you in favor of the License Law, and if in favor, to what extent.

VOTER OF THE CITY.

The First Fruit of the Great Whig Victory!—The very first day, and almost the very moment the House of Representatives formed a quorum, and before both Houses of Congress were organized, John Q. Adams comes forward to open the bitter waters of Abolitionism upon the South. He lays upon the table a resolution for rescinding the Standing Rule of the House, which declares that no petition, resolution, &c., which prays for the Abolition of Slavery in the District, shall be received by the House or entertained in any way whatever. Such is the first precious fruit of the great Harrison victory, which the whigs of the South have contributed to win. The Abolitionists and their friends are emboldened to employ a higher tone, and to strike for more fatal measures. And Mr. Adams gives us the first demonstration of their designs.—The ball will go on with accumulated velocity—the sky will become more and more lowering, until all the South shall recover from their delusion, and unite with our "Northern Democracy, the natural allies of the South."

Mark the march of events. John Q. Adams strikes the first blow! Who next? Will it be Slade of Vermont, or Giddings of

Ohio? Who joins him in this incendiary attempt to throw the torch of discord into Congress?—*Richmond Enquirer.*

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The following are the Standing Committees in both Houses:

SENATE.
Committee on Judiciary.—Messrs. Hanson, Pirtle, Rice and Craddock.
Propositions and Grievances.—Rice, J. V. Walker, Weiler, Schooling and Sterrett.
Privileges and Elections.—Huston, De Courcy, J. C. Walker, Ford and S. L. Williams.
Religion.—Wingate, Hardin, Hughes, M. Williams and Young.
Internal Improvements.—Ballinger, Wickliffe, J. S. Morgan, Wallace and Griffith.
Finance.—Johnson, Clarke, Pratt, James and Griffith.
Education.—Clarke, D. Morgan, Tomlinson, Hughes and Burnett.
Penitentiary.—D. Morgan, Wingate, De Courcy, Bailey and Simpson.
Military Affairs.—Jesup, Pratt, S. L. Williams, Barlow and Ford.
Sinking Fund.—Wickliffe, Johnston and Wingate.
Executive Affairs.—Quarles, Burnett and Simpson.
Public Buildings.—James, Tomlinson, Young, Schooling and Hardin.
Agriculture.—Slaughter, J. S. Morgan, J. V. Walker, Sterrett and Jesup.
JOINT COMMITTEES:—On Enrolment.—Barlow, Weiler and Bailey.
On Banks.—Payne and Pirtle.
Library.—Burnett, Slaughter, and C. J. Walker.
Public Offices.—J. S. Morgan and Huston.

HOUSE.

Committee on Propositions and Grievances.—Woodson, Hawkins, Fletcher, N. B. Stephens, Trussell and Cunningham.
Privileges and Elections.—W. N. Marshall, Gabbert, Brien, Gray, Howard, Kirtley and Vance.
Claims.—Reeves, Brent, Craddock, Curle, Innes, Hart and Harrison.
Courts of Justice.—Calhoun, McHenry, Crenshaw, Caldwell, Loving, A. Harding and Shuck.
Religion.—Ford, Cofer, Lackey, Britton, Park, Stockton and J. Stephens.
Ways and Means.—Vance, Forman, Mason, C. A. Marshall, Curd, Mitchell and Rudd.
Internal Improvements.—Bullock, Draffin, Goodson, Buckner, Newell, J. P. Hardin, Thomason, Atkinson, White, Morgan, Colyer and Imboden.
Education.—Johnson, Bullock, Towles, Hayes, Hawkins, Paris and Craddock.
Military Affairs.—Bush, Rowlett, Waring, Wortham, Snider and Watkins.
Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvements.—Sprigg, Brent, B. Smith, Chilton, Goble, Trussell and Haggard.
Penitentiary.—Draffin, Graham, H. H. Smith, Haydon, Shaw, Triplett and Combs.
Agriculture and Manufactures.—Speed, Rife, Raymon, Taylor, Cunningham, Wakefield and Chenault.
Banks.—W. C. Marshall, Shanks, Thomason and Hazelrigg.
Sinking Fund.—McHenry, Buckner, Hazzlerigg, Haggard, Miller and Williams.
Library.—Caldwell, Haydon, J. P. Hardin, Perciful, Goble and Watts.
Public Offices.—Davidson, Latimer, Thomas, Perciful, Botts, Riffe and Taylor.
Enrolments.—Pittman, N. B. Stephens, Hays, Thomas, Imboden and Watts.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENTS.—The Northern Presses are in a fog about it. The Public Ledger of Philadelphia of the 3d says, that "A better feeling, however, is manifest among holders, which will continue, we suppose, until some new rumor of the probable failure of the Banks to resume is started into being. The Committee of the Banks of this City left yesterday for New York, there to meet a like Committee from the Banks of Boston, for the purpose of finally adjusting all negotiations touching the much talked of loan. The belief of some in their ultimate success may have contributed to the firmness manifested to-day at the board."

The N. Y. Herald doubts the power of the U. S. Bank to resume, or to continue its resumption even with the aid of the loan which is hawking about. That paper of the 2d gives, under the head of its "foreign articles," the following statement:

"The conviction that there will be no resumption in January, is evidently gaining ground in the public mind. The arrangement so much talked of between the Banks in this city and the Boston and Philadelphia Banks, has fallen through. This has not been decisively announced—but the negotiation has been tacitly allowed to drop. This is partly from a want of agreement among the New York Banks; but the main reason may be found in the fact that the proposition in itself is so insignificant that it could have but little effect on the Philadelphia Banks, if they are able to resume, and if they are unable to do so it can give them no means."

"The mere fact of postponing a demand upon them does not give them active means. The New York Banks and the public are anxious to do all in their power to bring about a resumption. If, therefore, they were to resume without any agreement, their Eastern creditors would avoid pressing them too closely. The elections have passed, and the Bank party has triumphed in Pennsylvania, so far as to have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and active measures are notoriously aloft to ensure a majority at the coming session, sufficiently large to render nugatory the Governor's threatened veto, and the suspension law will be extended."

We don't see how it is that some politicians are so fond of turning—we only turned our ankle a week or two since, and suffered more by it than we would willingly suffer again to be made President.—If turning a single joint produces so much agony, we should think that turning all over would nearly kill a man, and yet Mr J. Q. Adams has lived to an advanced age. *Boston Post.*

From the Boston Post. MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The second session of the 26th Congress will commence on Monday next, the 7th. It is the last session of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and will call forth the last Message from that faithful public servant, who will go into retirement with the consciousness of having honestly yielded temporary popularity to the support of enduring principles of right.

The one great measure of his administration will stand the test of reason and of time. If his opponents shall succeed in overthrowing it, it will only be to render its re-establishment more sure. If they adopt it, it will be admitting its wisdom and their weakness. The principle involved in the Independent treasury must and will be carried out in this country; and of that, and of the administration of Mr. Van Buren, will "the sober second thought of the people," yet emphatically say "well done." They have, in fact, so said, by an increased vote in every State in the Union; and if those who have temporarily given the majority the other way, but who approve this measure, are counted in its favor, the voice of the country is strongly on that side of the question. No national bank, no national debt, no assumption, no public deposits for private uses, and an Independent Treasury. These are the great landmarks of liberty—set up in this administration, and they will be perpetuated.

The democracy have now only to stand by their measures, and calmly watch the progress of events. The present Congress is the last that for two years will have a democratic majority. It will meet under circumstances favorable to the progress of business. It may be made a useful session of Congress. There is no great party measure, and no exciting election to bring members into conflict. But there is a great mass of private business that has been thrown aside, to give place to party conflicts and electioneering speeches. Now is the time to do up all this business. Hundreds of bills and claims have passed nearly all their stages, and been left without final action. These can now be disposed of. Let them be fairly examined, and a decision made one way or the other, to put an end to the suspense and expensive delay of applicants. More may be done in two months of this session, than was done the whole of the long session, in settling questions of this nature, that have been pending for years. Will not both parties unite in this useful work?

The democratic members of Congress will meet each other with a self-sustaining consciousness that they are right, though the chance has gone against them; but they will not feel it as the deliberate decision of a great people. To their deliberations the democratic party will look with expectation and interest. They will not be factious, but they will be firm, and in the course of the winter will doubtless prepare some exposition of the course it is befitting the democratic party to pursue, in the new position in which they are placed.

We publish below a copy of a letter received by the Secretary of War from Gen. ARMISTEAD, commanding the army in Florida, showing the nature and extent of the military operations against the hostile Indians since their recent faithless conduct in breaking off the negotiations entered into with them in pursuance of their own professed wishes. It will be seen that the Commanding General is vigorously pushing his operations against them, though he is at the same time seeking every opportunity of negotiating with them for the peaceable termination of the war, and their emigration to the homes of their brethren in the West.—*Globe.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF FLORIDA, Fort King, Nov. 24, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. The whole army is now, and will remain, in pursuit of the enemy. Every inducement is however held out to them to treat. The bands of Halcie Tusenuggee and Tiger-tail are pursued by a detachment of the 2d. Infantry. The 7th is now in the field. The Dragons, of which six companies are on the upper St. Johns, are actively employed in that section. The 8th regiment leaves this morning for Tampa, scouring the country on the route, embracing the Waboo and the other hiding places on the Withlacoochie. The 6th regiment is in the country between the Hillsborough and Withlacoochie. The 1st regiment is scouring along the Gulf shore below Tampa, with boats, accompanied by a steamer and two schooners.

I have deemed these movements necessary, as the entire bands of the enemy have confined themselves to the swamps and along that coast, from whence they make predatory excursions; and it is there, and there alone, that they can be most annoyed.

To the north of Fort King they make occasional inroads, but to bring them to a sense of what they ought to do, their families and strongholds must be broken up.

The delegations are in utter astonishment at the manner in which Halcie Tusenuggee and his party left them, as they had given me and the party repeated assurances of their determination to emigrate. This want of faith has not deterred me from using exertions to communicate with the Seminoles, and I have despatched three of the delegation, with their consent, to hold intercourse with their relations and friends.

I will continue every exertion to fulfil the requirements of the Government by treaty or otherwise.

I shall leave this place in a few hours for Tampa, where my head quarters will be established; please direct accordingly.
I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Brig. Gen. Com. Army of Florida.
The Hon. THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Chicago Democrat says it is the intention of the Legislature of Illinois to make the State Banks "resume or wind up."

From the Cincinnati Republican.

LATE FROM TEXAS.
We have received the Texas Sentinel, of the 7th inst., printed at Austin, the seat of Government, and Galveston papers of about ten days, from which we have condensed the following interesting items:

A great ball was given at the capitol complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Combs, (formerly of Cincinnati.) It is pronounced a splendid affair, and was attended by all the society, elegance and refinement of the Capitol of the young Republic.

The papers announce the death of three members of Congress, recently, viz: Mr. Gant, a very distinguished gentleman from Washington county; Gen. Douglas of Nacogdoches, and the member from Matagorda.

There are two candidates for the Presidency of Texas, Mr. D. G. Burnet, (formerly of Cincinnati, and now Vice President,) and Gen. Houston, the hero of San Jacinto. Party lines are already strongly drawn for each candidate, and electioneering abuse is handed about by political partisans with a liberality that excites a smile. "Re-trenchment and Reform" is as great a hobby in Texas, as it was in the United States a dozen years since.

The National Debt of Texas amounts to about \$3,000,000.

The propriety of removing the seat of Government from Austin is discussed, but no strong reason is shown for doing it.

An expedition under Maj. Howard had just destroyed an Indian village on the Moxas, a tributary of the Nueces, several Indians were killed, their winter's provisions destroyed, one hundred head of horses and mules taken, and a little Mexican girl recaptured.

During the late incursion of the Comanches, when Linville was destroyed, about three hundred of the warriors surrounded the log cabin of Mr. Kitchen, situated three miles from Victoria. Mr. K. and his wife, with their infant children, were the only inmates; yet the Comanches, partly from fear, and partly from a peculiar superstition which deters them from entering the house of a white man, did not dare to attack it. Mr. K. had taken his station at one door, and his heroic wife with a musket stood at the other ready to shoot down the first Indian who should advance to the threshold. The savages endeavored, by fiendish yells, and feigned attacks, to induce this brave pair to discharge their pieces, trusting they would miss them at a distance, and then could rush up and overpower them with ease. But all their expedients were vain, neither would fire their pieces, but kept them pointed with the most unshaken firmness, upon the foe: who at length, tired of their fruitless attempts, retired, leaving the courageous pair in quiet possession of their home.

It is thought that at least 5000 emigrants have settled in the counties of Fannin, Red River, Shelby, Harrison, Sabine, and the border counties of the east, during the last two years, and that is larger than the number of emigrants settled in the States of Texas, the pecan nut trees are loaded with fruit, and the crop of this delicious nut will be greater this season than it has been for many years. In many places large branches have broken down, owing to the weight of the fruit. A number of the settlers are engaged in collecting them, and they are found so abundant that a person can easily collect two or three bushels a day. These nuts readily sell in the markets of New Orleans and Havana, at three or four dollars a bushel. Texas will therefore be furnished with an excellent article to export for the tea, coffee, sugar, etc., they may use. An industrious person might find this a very profitable business, as he can earn about \$6 in specie a day. The editor of the Galveston Civilian thinks the few loafers who are loitering about the grog shops, cannot do better than to engage in the business at once; as nothing is more easy than to pick up pecans.

The Federal papers of this city, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Washington, denounce in energetic terms the whole posse of whig recruits flocking about Gen. Harrison for office. "The bitterness of this denunciation is easily accounted for. The editors of the papers alluded to, have had hard work in their efforts to convert their candidate for the Presidency into a great statesman, as well as in slandering the present Administration, for the purpose of deceiving the people. They think it now unreasonable of any other whigs to step between them and the sunshine in which they expect to bask without competition. This Executive sunshine is little enough for themselves and their immediate friends. They may not say in plain terms, but they undoubtedly think, that, as they will have abundance of dirty work to perform for the next four years in trying to keep their idol steady on his stool, and the days of his idolatry are numbered, the leaves and fishes will be of too short duration to be shared with many; and consequently, it is all fair to help themselves first. They are not unlike the mercenary soldier in the British army, who is said to have gone round the field of battle, denouncing the robbers of the dead, but occasionally slipping the watches out of the dead men's pockets and slyly depositing them in his own.

Why don't these editors, in a straight-forward and manly manner, come out at once and say to the office-seekers—"stand back, you hungry beggars, and let us be helped first."—Louisville Advertiser.

Whig Weakness.—The Atlas recommends to the Whigs to drop all the names they have hitherto borne, and call themselves Democrats. It is an admission that the party has not strength to stand on its basis; and that though the Federalists may occasionally succeed, in times of commercial pressure, the democratic party is the only one that can generally prevail. The whigs may follow the advice of the Atlas, and call themselves Democrats, but it will not change their character. The ass tried to pass himself off as a lion, but he could not conceal his ears.—Worcester Palladium.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Hon. LEVI WOODBURY was elected U. S. Senator by the N. H. legislature on Wednesday last, for six years from the fourth of March next, in place of Hon. HENRY HUBBARD, whose term of office will then expire. The vote stood—Levi Woodbury, 145; James Wilson Jr., 72, scattering 26.

Mr. WOODBURY, as the American People well know, is the present Secretary of the Treasury—the duties of which greatly arduous station he has discharged during a part of Gen. Jackson's term and all of Mr. Van Buren's term, with equal ability and fidelity to the public interests. In continuing Mr. WOODBURY in public life, in a station where his talents and experience can be most useful, the republicans of New Hampshire have rendered a valuable service to their country. It will be seen that the democratic vote was unanimous; and that Mr. W. carried in the legislature two votes to one over the itinerant federal orator from that state. Mr. HUBBARD, who, we understand, was not a candidate for re-election, retires from the senate with a deservedly high character as a legislator, and as the able and inflexible advocate of the principles and measures of the democratic administrations.

The electors of President and Vice President assembled at Concord on Monday, and cast its vote for Van Buren and Johnson.

Albany Argus, Dec. 5.

It has been said that as a people, we are not apt to make allowances for figures of speech and poetical exaggerations—that he who addresses us must expect to be taken literally, and is only safe when he expresses just what he means and has nothing to do with hyperbole. As a general rule, however, we do not believe this to be true. In common, we are sufficiently skilled in digging through the rhetoric to arrive at the fact; but if rumor be true, this rule has sometimes its exceptions as well as others. We all remember that during the recent campaign, the public were told that Harrison's "log cabin"—the extensive mansion at North Bend, which, curiously enough, is made to bear that primitive name—was always open and that "the string of the latch was never pulled in," which was understood to mean that the General always kept open house and "laid himself out," as they say down east, to entertain the universal public, and that he even went so far, on the Vear of Wakefield's principle, that he might never see them again, as to present his departing guests with nags, when the bots or other deadly ills had made them short of horseflesh. This benevolent and liberal disposition was not only commented on in print, but was actually impressed still more upon the mind by being made the subject of pictorial illustrations. We not only heard of it, but we saw it in engraving, lithograph and villanous woodcuts, the said "string of the latch" hanging down as thick as a cable, ready for the tweak of any boy's hand, while the General in his shirt sleeves occupied the background, bringing a pony from the inexhaustible stable, where a new horse was supposed to spring up as soon as the old one was removed. It is, therefore, not surprising that people who repose confidence in hard cider, coonskins and such like matters as amulets and charms to bring about "better times," at last had faith in Tippecanoe's unfeigned resources as a perveyor both of food and fat trotters, and as a natural consequence, the story now goes that he was in fact forced to make a visit to Kentucky to avoid being actually eaten out of house and home—that as soon as the result of the election was known, such shoals of the hungry rushed upon him as to make a retreat indispensable. It is indeed asserted that on a single morning, no less than sixty people were at breakfast at North Bend, and if each of them afterwards wanted a horse or an office, it is not at all surprising that the proprietor of the mansion abruptly took to his heels and was of a sudden very anxious to visit Governor Metcalf of Kentucky. The purse of Fortunatus himself could not have stood such a continued drain for marketing; Tattersall's stable would have been insufficient to mount one half of those who wished subjects for their whips and spurs, and as to offices, for some people probably thought that the horse in the picture meant that every one who voted for old Tip should have an office, all that exists could not have been so subdivided as to give each an appreciable fraction. Such loitering on the President's elect is a little too bad. Common civility demands that he should have at least time to recruit himself between the election and his induction to office, and that his troubles should not be antedated, for he will have troubles enough, in due course, if the signs of the times in the whig papers are not deceptive. Yet in all probability there is a flying camp always at his heels. If he is not to be found at North Bend, his trail is doubtless struck forthwith, and the hunters allow themselves no rest until they are upon him. Some of the papers have it that Mr. Van Buren has invited him to the White House if disposed to visit Washington before the 4th of March, and if this be so, he would do well to avail himself of the President's politeness. He would probably be safer and have more comfort there than in any other place, at least until his own inauguration.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—The Boston Atlas calls for an immediate repeal of the law establishing the Independent Treasury, in order to save a few thousand dollars of expense for offices, vaults, &c. The Atlas had better let the expenditure be made according to the appropriation, because if the whigs repeal the law, it will be restored again in four years, and then the offices and vaults will be in readiness. It is absurd to say that the people decided against the Independent Treasury in the late election. The whigs did not even do so much to put the question before them as to publish the law in any of their papers; and multitudes of whigs to this day entertain the absurd notion that the Sub-Treasury is a sort of Bank that circulates paper money. Nothing can be more ridiculous than to say that the majority has decided against the Sub-Treasury. The majority don't yet know what the Sub-Treasury is.—Worcester Palladium.

THE CENSUS.—One of the misrepresentations circulated by the federalists, for party effect, previous to the late election, particularly in the Southern and Western States, has produced consequences which must be regretted by all parties. In passing the law for taking the recent census, it was the intention of Congress to obtain an accurate account of the resources and productions of the entire union, of nearly every kind. This has been done to a great extent; but as in many of the states referred to the people were told that the administration was collecting this information for the purpose of laying direct taxes upon them, many individuals either gave wrong information, or refused to give any information at all, in regard to the products of their fields and manufactures, and the amount of capital invested. The statistics of those states then, will want the character of completeness and accuracy on which their chief value depends, and years must now elapse before the desired information can be acquired. No intelligent man, of course, gave the least credence to the lie circulated, and it is not to be supposed that it had much influence on the result of the election; those only believed who were dependant upon federal newspapers for their knowledge of public affairs, but its effect, where it was credited, was such as to place it among the most deplorable fruits of party recklessness.—Boston Post.

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